

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

IN RE:

ONEJET, INC.,

Debtor.

Case No. 2:18-bk-24070

Bankruptcy No. 18-24070-GLT

Chapter 7 (Involuntary)

JEREMY RAVOTTI,

Movant,

v.

ONEJET, INC.,

Respondent.

**MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM AUTOMATIC STAY PURSUANT TO  
11 U.S.C. § 362(d)**

AND NOW, comes Movant, Jeremy Ravotti ("Ravotti"), by and through his attorneys, Jason A. Archinaco, Esquire, Michael A. O'Leary, Esquire and The Archinaco Firm LLC, and files the following Motion for Relief from Stay Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d), and in support thereof avers as follows:

**I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1334(b).
2. This matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A), (B), (G) and (I).

3. Venue of this motion is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409(a).

## **II. BACKGROUND**

4. On October 17, 2018, an Involuntary Chapter 7 bankruptcy petition was filed against Debtor/Respondent, OneJet, Inc., (hereinafter referred to as “Debtor”) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania at the above-captioned docket number.

5. On November 28, 2018, Ravotti filed a Complaint against Debtor in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania and docket number 2:18-cv-01598-MRH relating to injuries he suffered as a pilot while operating two of Debtor’s aircrafts.

6. On January 3, 2019, Ravotti filed a proof of claim in Debtor’s instant bankruptcy court proceeding. Ravotti is an unsecured creditor.

7. On January 16, 2019, the district court entered an order in Ravotti’s pending civil action for Ravotti to show cause as to why his case should not be stayed due to Debtor’s pending bankruptcy court proceeding.

8. On January 23, 2019, Ravotti filed a Response to the district court’s January 16, 2019 Rule to Show Cause. In his Response, Ravotti explained that he sought to continue his personal injury action in order to pursue Debtor’s applicable insurance policies should he obtain any recovery against Debtor.

9. Later that same day, the district court entered an order staying Ravotti’s civil proceeding against Debtor. However, the court entered the order without prejudice

to Ravotti filing for appropriate relief in the instant bankruptcy proceeding, including but not limited to, relief from the automatic stay. *See* Order, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

10. Resultantly, this motion follows.

### III. ARGUMENT

11. Generally, the filing of an involuntary Chapter 7 bankruptcy petition (such as the one filed against Debtor in this case) operates as an automatic stay pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(a)(1).

12. The automatic stay applies to bar the commencement or continuation of an action against the Debtor, which would include Ravotti's personal injury lawsuit. *See Id.*

13. However, a party may seek relief from an automatic stay pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1) (which permits the Court to modify or condition a stay "for cause").

14. Here, Ravotti seeks relief from the instant stay for the purpose of collecting the available insurance funds (if liability is found against Debtor) in Ravotti's civil action against Debtor.

15. The Third Circuit has held that insurance policies are assets that are to be considered property of the bankruptcy estate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 541. *ACandS, Inc. v. Travelers Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 435 F.3d 252, 260 (3d Cir. 2006).

16. However, while insurance policies are property of a bankruptcy estate, the insurance proceeds derived from those policies are not necessarily property of the estate. As the Fifth Circuit observed in *In re Edgeworth*, 993 F.2d 51, 55-56 (5th Cir. 1993).

The overriding question when determining whether insurance proceeds are property of the estate is whether the debtor would have a right to receive and keep those proceeds when the insurer paid on a claim. When a payment by the insurer cannot inure to the debtor's pecuniary benefit, then that payment should neither enhance nor decrease the bankruptcy estate. In other words, when

the debtor has no legally cognizable claim to the insurance proceeds, those proceeds are not property of the estate.

Examples of insurance policies whose proceeds are property of the estate include casualty, collision, life, and fire insurance policies in which the debtor is a beneficiary. Proceeds of such insurance policies, if made payable to the debtor rather than a third party such as a creditor, are property of the estate and may inure to all bankruptcy creditors. But under the typical liability policy, the debtor will not have a cognizable interest in the proceeds of the policy. Those proceeds will normally be payable only for the benefit of those harmed by the debtor under the terms of the insurance contract.

*Id.*

17. The Third Circuit appears to be in accord with the reasoning set forth in *Edgeworth*. See e.g., *In re Nutraquest, Inc.*, 434 F.3d 639, 647 fn. 4 (3rd Cir. 2006) (citing *La. World Exposition, Inc. v. Fed. Ins. Co. (In re LA. World Exposition, Inc.)*, 832 F.2d 1391, 1399-401 (5th Cir. 1987) (The exception to the general rule about insurance policies being property of the estate arises when the debtor does not own the insurance proceeds, but just owns the policy); *In re Continental Airlines*, 203 F.3d 203, 217 (3rd Cir. 2000) (“One cannot assume too quickly that the proceeds of this [liability insurance] policy are property of the estate when the non-debtors ... are the direct beneficiaries of the policy. We previously have recognized, albeit in a different context, that the proceeds from a insurance policy should be evaluated separately from the debtor’s interest in the policy itself”).

18. By way of further example, in *First Fidelity Bank v. McAteer*, 985 F.2d 114, 117 (3rd Cir. 1993), the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit observed that (“Ownership of a life insurance policy [] does not necessarily entail ownership of the proceeds of that policy. Several different parties may have a property interest in such a policy or its proceeds.” “Furthermore, if the owner of a life insurance

policy did not have an interest in its proceeds, the filing of the petition in bankruptcy cannot create one.” *Id.*

19. The Third Circuit then concluded that “the debtor McAteer simply owned the credit life insurance policy. [Creditor], and not McAteer, was the primary beneficiary. [Creditor]’s interest in the proceeds of the life insurance policy is not the property of the debtor’s estate.” *Id.* at 118.

20. Presumably, Debtor has liability insurance and the proceeds of that insurance would cover the injuries sustained by Ravotti as described in his civil Complaint. Ravotti therefore seeks to continue the instant personal injury action for which there is likely coverage under Debtor’s applicable insurance policies should he obtain any recovery against Debtor.

21. The insurance coverage will permit Ravotti to recover for his injuries via the insurance proceeds without affecting the assets of the bankruptcy of Debtor.

22. Moreover, the proceeds of Debtor’s applicable insurance policies would not be made payable to Debtor as a beneficiary, but rather, Ravotti as a third party who was harmed by Debtor under the terms of the applicable policies. Debtor therefore has no cognizable interest in the proceeds of the applicable policies here.

23. To the extent it is determined during either the initial disclosures or discovery phase of Ravotti’s civil action that there is no applicable coverage under any of Debtor’s insurance policies for Ravotti’s injuries, then at that point a stay might be appropriate.

24. Therefore, Ravotti respectfully requests that the Court grant him relief from the instant stay pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1) “for cause” as described above.

25. In determining whether there is "cause" to modify or condition an automatic stay, the Court may consider whether: (1) whether the matter in dispute would be resolved more conveniently in a non-bankruptcy forum; (2) any great prejudice to either the bankruptcy estate or the debtor will result from the continuation of the civil suit; (3) the civil suit will interfere with the bankruptcy proceeding; (4) the hardship to the movant (i.e., Plaintiff) by maintenance of the stay considerably outweighs the hardship to the debtor; and (5) the movant has a probability of prevailing on the merits. *In re Lincoln*, 264 B.R. 370, 373 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2001); *In re Continental Airlines, Inc.*, 152 B.R. 420, 424 (Bankr. D. Del. 1993); *In re Allegheny, Health, Educ. & Research Found.*, 252 B.R. 309, 321 (W.D. Pa. 1999).

26. Applying some of these factors to the instant case, Ravotti first points out that permitting him to proceed before this Court is the most efficient and convenient way to resolve his claim against Debtor. *See e.g., Baldino v. Wilson (In re Wilson)*, 116 F.3d 87, 91 (3d Cir. 1997) ("It will often be more appropriate to permit proceedings to continue in their place of origin, when no great prejudice to the bankruptcy estate would result, in order to leave the parties to their chosen forum and to relieve the bankruptcy court from many duties that may be handled elsewhere").

27. Second, neither the bankruptcy estate nor the Debtor will suffer any prejudice if Ravotti's action is permitted to proceed. Indeed, if Ravotti is successful in his claim and obtains a recovery against Debtor, the recovery would presumably be paid by applicable insurance proceeds and not by the Debtor's bankruptcy estate.

28. Third, the hardship to Ravotti by maintenance of the stay considerably outweighs any hardship to the Debtor. Ravotti suffered significant and potentially

permanent bodily harm as set forth in his civil Complaint. As a result of his injuries, Ravotti has himself been “grounded” as not been able to continue to work as a pilot due to the fact that he is no longer medically cleared to fly an aircraft. Ravotti’s inability to proceed in his civil proceeding will be significantly hampered by Debtor’s pending bankruptcy proceeding.

29. Lastly, “[e]ven a slight probability of success on the merits may be sufficient to support lifting an automatic stay in an appropriate case.” *Tribune Media Servs. v. Beatty (In re Tribune Co.)*, 418 B.R. 116, 129 (Bankr. D. Del. 2009).

30. Here, Ravotti can establish a probability of success on the merits of his claim, and at the very least, a slight probability of success.

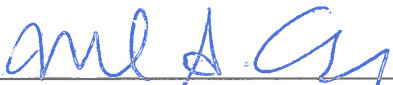
31. Further Ravotti only seeks to proceed with his claim as a predicate to recovering against Debtor’s applicable insurance.

WHEREFORE, Ravotti respectfully requests that this Honorable Court allow him to proceed with his pending civil action against Debtor in an effort to obtain a recovery from Debtor’s applicable insurance proceeds.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: February 22, 2019

By

  
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Michael A. O’Leary  
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The Pennsylvanian  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

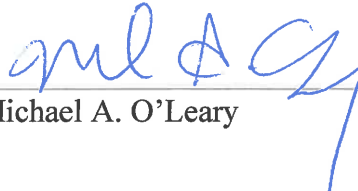
I, Michael A. O'Leary hereby certify that I have served a true and correct copy of the foregoing ***MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM AUTOMATIC STAY*** to and upon the following, via U.S. First Class Mail, postage prepaid, on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of February 2019:

OneJet, Inc.  
1000 Airport Blvd.  
Pittsburgh, PA 15231  
***Debtor (Pro Se)***

Office of the United States Trustee  
Liberty Center  
1001 Liberty Avenue  
Suite 970  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222  
***U.S. Trustee***

Rosemary C. Crawford  
Crawford McDonald, LLC  
P.O. Box 355  
Allison Park, PA 15101  
***Trustee***

THE ARCHINACO FIRM, LLC

  
Michael A. O'Leary